



LIFELINE MODERNIZATION

Puerto Rico Telecommunications Regulatory Board FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DECEMBER 1, 2015

Javier Rúa Jovet, Esq. Chairman PRTRB WC Docket Nos. 11-42, 09-197, 10-90 December 1, 2015





AGENDA

- Broadband gaps in Puerto Rico are severe, endemic, and of national concern
- Lifeline modernization must address Puerto Rico's adoption gap
- Lifeline modernization must not create "qualification gaps" in Puerto Rico





Telecommunications Regulatory Board of Puerto Rico (PRTRB)

- Created by PR Law 213 of 1996; as per the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996
- 5 members, responsible for telecom & cableTV
- Cable TV/IP TV Franchising Authority
- Controversies & Interconnection Agreements between companies
- Universal Service Fund (Lifeline/TRS/other)
- Consumer protection (telecom, cableTV & DBS billing, contractual and quality of service issues)
- Telecom ROWs/easements & connection points





Broadband Adoption in Puerto Rico

- At 48%, broadband adoption in Puerto Rico is the LOWEST in all states and territories.
- There are nearly 2 million non-adopters in Puerto Rico – more than the disconnected populations of Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming combined.
- San Juan has the lowest broadband adoption rate of any U.S. city.
- There are only five metropolitan areas in the entire U.S. with broadband adoption less than 50%—three of them are in Puerto Rico.



San Juan, PR, pop. 351,290 45% adoption rate—lowest in U.S.

Source: Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey





Mayaguez, pop. 64,488

Broadband Adoption Rate: 49%

Interior and Islands (Non-Urban) Broadband Adoption Rate: 45%



Ponce, pop. 124,015

Broadband Adoption Rate: 47.6%





PAIS BANDA ANCHA

"PAIS Banda Ancha", literally Broadband Nation in Spanish, is the PRTRB institutional vision to implement the Puerto Rico Broadband Strategic Plan and thus promote the development of high speed Internet throughout Puerto Rico.

The acronym PAIS means: "In a Planned manner, promote Access & Adoption, and Incentivize broadband Services."









PRTRB Approach – Development of Infrastructure & Ongoing Initiatives

The PRTRB has clear statutory authority under Law 213 to "promote the investment of capital in the development of telecommunications infrastructure" and must ensure that "advanced telecommunications services shall be available" in all of the Island's towns and communities, as well as schools, libraries and other community anchor institutions.

- "ViaDIGITAL" Project: access and use of existing duct infrastructure owned by a public corporation (DTOP) for installation of fiber optic cables by telecommunications parties.
- Puerto Rico Broadband Strategic Plan (Gigabit Island Plan): PRTRB is working with public and private entities to to incentivize the deployment and adoption of BB services across island.
- Implement and administer the Puerto Rico Universal Service Fund (Lifeline/TRS)
- Broadband mapping, planning and policy analysis, via ConnectPR initiative.





PRTRB Approach – Development of Infrastructure & Ongoing Initiatives (cont.)

Free Wi-Fi Town Squares & Internet Centers – PRTRB has installed Wi-Fi in 43 "municipal plazas" and 35 Internet Centers in certain municipalities as of October 2015

- PRTRB provides initial capital funding to construct Wi-Fi infrastructure
- Municipal government operates and maintains Wi-Fi facilities thereafter
- Free Internet access and use by people/communities in municipalities
- 49 municipalities already benefited by either or both type of facilities





PRTRB Approach – Development of Infrastructures & Ongoing Initiatives (cont.)

"**TecnoAbuelos**" Training Program – PRTRB funds an island-wide community program where senior citizens are trained on how to access/use Internet services using computer and smart devices. A mobile Wi-Fi equipped unit is being used to run such Internet adoption program across all municipalities.

As of December 2015, 3,500 people have benefited from this project. In the coming months we expect to positively impact over 2,750 more.









PRTRB Approach – Development of Infrastructures & Ongoing Initiatives (cont.)

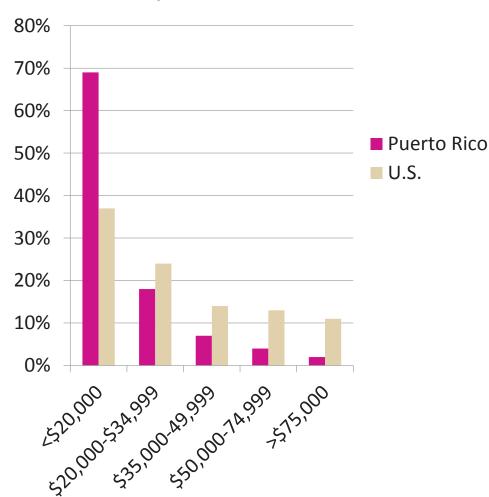
Memoranda of Understanding between PRTRB and:

- ➤ State Elections Commission (SEC) Establish free Internet Centers throughout the 88 SEC Electoral Inscription Offices islandwide. The first 15 of these will open before December 31, 2015.
- ➤ Puerto Rico Science and Technology Trust In conjunction with Puerto Rico Broadband Task Force, establish metrics and economic growth indicators based on Internet Protocol traffic across the Island.
- ➤ Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority Contribute with specialized public schools in Puerto Rico by donating 458 Chromebooks to students, with similar projects in pipeline.





Percentage of Non-Adopting Households, by Annual Income



- 2 out of 3 (69%) non-adopting households in Puerto Rico have annual income less than \$20,000
- An effective Lifeline broadband program can benefit Puerto Rico significantly
- 3 Lifeline broadband pilots in Puerto Rico enrolled more lowincome households than all the other pilots combined





Recommendations

- No "Qualification Gaps"—FCC must recognize that public assistance programs in Puerto Rico differ than programs on the mainland
- Create a third-party verification process that works with territorial, state, and local government initiatives
- Incorporate community institutions and training initiatives





An independent income verification process is necessary, especially in Puerto Rico, where access to federal assistance programs is limited and different qualification standards from the mainland exist.

- Limiting Lifeline enrollment to enrollment in certain federal public assistance programs could throw hundreds of thousands of low-income Puerto Rico residents out of the program.
- Such a "qualification gap" could even affect voice adoption in Puerto Rico.
- Coordinated enrollment offers potential efficiencies but cannot be the only solution.





Federal assistance programs in Puerto Rico have different qualification standards—an independent income verification process is necessary to avoid creating "Qualification Gaps" in Puerto Rico.

Federal Nutrition Assistance

- Programa de Asistencia Nutricional (PAN) funded by USDA block grant
- To qualify, household income must be 23-36% of poverty line or less—compared to 100% for SNAP
- USDA: if SNAP were available in Puerto Rico, enrollment would increase nearly 40% (from 554k to 771k households)

National School Lunch Program: Puerto Rico student families do not enroll—there is no coordinated enrollment opportunity

Medicaid: Federal funding in Puerto Rico is lower than states, resulting in lower income threshold to qualify





To receive nutrition assistance in Puerto Rico, a family must have a substantially lower income than a mainland family needs to receive SNAP.

Household Size	Maximum Annual Income to Qualify for PAN	% Federal Poverty Level to Qualify for PAN	Net Annual Income to Qualify for SNAP (100 poverty rate)
1	\$2,796	23.8%	\$11,772
2	\$5,592	35.1%	\$15,936
3	\$7,188	35.8%	\$20,100
4	\$8,556	35.3%	\$24,252
5	\$9,912	34.9%	\$28,416
6	\$11,316	34.7%	\$32,580
7	\$12,708	34.6%	\$36,732

Source: Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico, Benefits.gov, http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/363; Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Eligibility, http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility (rev. Oct. 1, 2015)





Create a national third-party income verification process/database that will work with territorial, state, and local governments

- State government, local, and community institutions should be seen as customers of this database and process—so we can integrate the national process into our own programs, like PR Lifeline, Wi-Fi Town Squares, and TecnoAbuelos.
- Work directly with PRTRB, states, and state assistance agencies to take full advantage of potential coordinated enrollment efficiencies.
- Do not require states and territories to build their own databases, but instead work aggressively with states and territories that have such databases and programs.
- Fund through federal USF contributions and have USAC contract with states and territories that administer their own databases or that undertake enrollment responsibility.





Other Recommendations

- All recipients of Connect America Fund subsidies should be required to participate in a modernized Lifeline.
- The Lifeline program should work with community institutions that offer digital literacy training and outreach services
 - Purchases of connectivity by state, local, and community institutions that benefit qualifying low-income population should qualify for Lifeline support
 - Support and incorporate digital literacy and training initiatives, like TecnoAbuelos and Wi-Fi Town Squares

Let's work together to solve these challenges for Puerto Rico!





THANK YOU!